NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1879.

## Vet. X X X X X X ... No. 11,942.

DEATH BY PISTOL AND KNIFE

TRAGEDIES OF THE NATIONAL HOLIDAY. JOHN F. SEYMOUR FOUND DEAD AT THE GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY-MYSTERY AS TO THE MANNER OF HIS DEATH-GROUGE SISK SHOT ON STATEN ISLAND - THOMAS O'CONNELL STABBED AT NYACK-AN ACTOR'S DEATH AT

THE CHAMBERS STREET HOSPITAL. John F. Seymour, a cousin and brother-inlaw of Bishop Seymour, was found dead in the grounds of the General Theological Seminary in the city, soon after 2 a. m., yesterday by his wife and the Bishop. He had lived in one of the Seminary buildings with Bishop Seymour, and had gone out in the evening to walk about the grounds and see there were any tramps who should be driven away. When found he had been dead for some time from a pistol shot. George Sisk was shot by Richard Rawlinson at Tompkinsville, S. I., yesterday. Thomas O'Connell was stabbed to the heart by Patrick Nichols at Nyack. An actor named David Joseph died at the Chambers Street Hospital from a pistol-shot wound.

BISHOP SEYMOUR'S COUSIN SHOT.

THE BODY OF JOHN P. SEYMOUR FOUND BY HIS WIDOW IN THE GROUNDS OF THE GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY-THE EVENT INVOLVED

A piercing scream from the grounds of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which occupy the block bounded by Ninth and Tenth-aves, and Twentieth and Twenty-firststs., aroused the people living in that neighborhood ing. John F. Seymour, a cousin and brotherin-law of Bishop Seymour, formerly Dean of the College, had been found dead near a small grove of ailanthus trees in the grounds, by his wife. His breast bore a pistol-ball wound, the blood from which had saturated his clothing. He was cold and stiff and had been dead for some hours.

The ground on which the seminary stands was deeded to the institution many years ago on condition that it should not be used for any other purpose than the education of clergymen. There are two edifices on the enclosure, built, after the old scholastic style, of gneiss stone. They face Twentieth-st. The one to the right contains the Dean's residence, a chapel accommodations for students. The building to the left contains the recitation rooms, and also private rooms for students of the seminary. Dean Seymour has been the head of the institution for a number of years, but as he was recently elected Bishop of Springfield, he was obliged to sever his connection with the seminary, and had made arrangements to remove his household to Springhas no family, but his brotherfa-law, the gentleman whose death has been brought about in a most mysterious manper, with his wife, lived with him. This gentleman has looked after his household affairs

Bishop Seymour spent Thursday in the country, and returned home about 10:30 p. m. He was met by Mrs. John F. Seymour, who told him that her busband had gone for a walk in the grounds for the double purpose of enjoying the cool evening air and of seeing that the premises were clear of tramps. The block is enclosed on three sides with a wooden picket fence about seven feet high. The Tenth-ave, side is enclosed with a board fence about the transparent of the seventh and eighth ribs on the right side, near the spinal cord. ber, are from Twentleth-st. and are ordinary wooden swing gates, which are never locked. The grounds are laid out with gravel walks, and it is not an uncommon occurrence for strangers to stroll through them. The grass has been allowed to run wild and is nearly a foot high. The walks also are overrun with weeds. While the authorities of the semicary have not objected to the presence of respectable people within their grounds, they have experienced considerable trouble in keeping them free from trange and had characters of both sexes. Early Thursday evening Mr. Seymour expelled a number of men, and they went out in anything but a pleasant humor. They made no threats, however. The men, and they went out in anything but a pleasant humor. They made no threats, however. The threats are the first ever companied in the hands of some one standing on an elevation.

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Bishop Seymour was in great mental distress all day ever any one. The murder is said to have been the first ever committed in the hands of the humor. They made no threats, however. The fanitor, a colored man, has had his time fully occupied during the evenings recently in warning bad the tramp nuisance has been a frequent subject of conversation in the family, and Mrs. Seymour spoke to the Bishop of her husband looking after tramps without any idea that they might harm him.

The Bishop left the door open as requested, and retired. Mrs. Seymour also retired, but she remomentarily. Time went on until long after midnight, when her auxiety became so great that she determined to call the Bishop. They went out together at half-past 1, and searched and called ploud for the missing man. They scoured the grounds from one end to the other for nearly an hour, and were in one of the most remote portions of the enclosure, where, in the long grass close by the gravel walk, stretched on his back and at full length, was found the object of the search. The moon was almost full, and her pale light revealed a ghastly sight. There could be no mistake as to the identity; the features were plainly visible, and the blood-stained shirt-bosom conveyed to the frantic lady the terrible knowledge that her

husband had met a tragic death. ACTION OF THE POLICE.

Officer Joseph Sands, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was on his beat on Twenty-first-st. when he heard the lady's scream. It was then twenty minutes after 2 o'clock. There being no gates to the grounds on that street, he jumped over the fence and hurried to the scene of the tragedy. The body was about fifteen feet from the Twenty-firstst. fence and seventy-five feet from Tenth-ave. When the officer arrived he found the lady lying on the corpse of her husband and Bishop Seymour kneeling by her side trying to soothe her. The officer examined the prostrate man's wrist to ascertain it he had any pulse, but found no evidence of life. The body was cold, and life had probably been extinct for some hours. The Bishop asked the officer to go for a doctor, but the fact of death was so apparent that he replied that such a mission would be useless. The officer then rapped for assistance and Officer Smith responded. The latter was placed in charge of the body and those that were present, while Officer Sands reported the case at the Police Station on Twentieth-st. Sergeant Blair was at the desk, and he sent a stretcher to the scene, on which the body was removed to the station. Mrs. Seymour was also taken in charge by the police and was conducted to the station, Members of the family state that she asked to be permitted to procure a shawl from the house to throw over her shoulders, but that the officer in charge refused her request. Bishop Seymour also accompanied the body to the the corpse of her husband and Bishop Seymour Bishop Seymour also accompanied the body to the station-house, but of his own free will. The police station-house but of his own free will. The police authorities, however, deny that Mrs. Seymour was under arrest. Coroner Fianagan was at once informed and attended. He gave a permit for the removal of the body to the Bishop's house. It was first taker to Undertaker Merritt's establishment, No. 212 Eighth-ave., and was subsequently taken to the

Immediately after the removal of the body from the grounds the police instituted a thorough search in the grass for the pistol, their belief being that the deceased had committed suicide. They were unable to find any weapon, and no facts have been adduced in support of the family say that he did not own a pistol and never carried one. Neither was there any apparent reason for his committing such an act. Mr. Seymour was born in Stillwater, Saratoga County, N. Y., in 1818. He came to this at the foot of wooded hills which skirt

brother, Joel Seymour, importer of crockery, then | Zee on the Hudson. Many well-known residents of in Pearl-st. Ultimately he became senior partner under the title of John F. Seymour & Co. He was director for many years in the Hanover Bank, and Commodore Voorhees overlooks the bay. Judge at the time of his death was directer in the New-York Life Iusurance Company. He married of the bay. The whole sweep of the bay from Hook the daughter of the late Isaac N. Seymour, treasurer of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. For several years he resided at No. 402 West Twenty-third-st., but afterward he resided with his wife's brother, Bishop Seymour. Six years ago Mr. Seymour failed, but since then his affairs have been settled, and he had no kind of business troubles. His domestic relations were particularly happy. He was hale and hearty and was always good natured. He had three daughters, all of whom are married. One is Mrs. William Pearson, of Brooklyn, and the third Mrs. Francis Taylor, of Rondout. On Thursday he saw

Mr. Montgomery, his son-in-law, and then agreed

to dine with him this evening.

His relatives believe that he either died by the hands of one of the numerous tramps who frequent the place or are?" Nichols asked, at the same that he was the victim of a shot laying his hand on O'Connell's sho support of the former theory, they quote numerous instances of tramps frequenting the grounds being these fellows may have become enraged, and while On the other hand, it is possible that some one may have recklessly discharged a revolver loaded with ball in celebration of the approach of the Fourth of July. There are houses on all sides of the square, and a pistol, if discharged from window, might very well have caused Mr. Seymour's death. Careful inquiry was made yesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter at the houses on Twentyfirst-st. opposite where the body was found, but in no instance was it admitted that any person had on the previous night discharged a pistol from a window of the house. The people aid they had remarked on the previous evening how unusually quiet the neighborhood was, considering the occaearly in the evening some boys the corner of Tenth-ave, had a pistol, which they discharged once or twice and then they ran off. Another theory is that Mr. Seymour may have been shot by some resident of the neighborhood who was intent on killing cats. It seems that the inclosure is a favorite rendezvous for eats, much to the annoyance of the neighbors, and that it is not an uncommon event for shots to be fired from the houses at them.

A strange circumstance which happened some months ago is called to mind by this tragedy. A ady was sitting at one of the windows of the Dean's esidence when a buliet shattered the glass and lodged in the ceiling. It was never ascertained whom the shot was fired, and although the fact was reported to the police, the matter was allowed to drop.

OPENING OF THE INQUEST.

Coroner Flanagan opened an inquest at the residence yesterday afternoon, but after the jury had viewed the body, adjourned the inquiry until next week, telling the jurors that they would be in-formed when their attendance was required. Mr. Seymour was dressed in a blue flamel coat and trousers, a white shirt, white socks and worked slippers. The body was in the same condition as

Tenth-ave, side is enclosed with a board fence about nine feet high. The grounds stand above the level of the street, and there is an incline from their surface to the base of the fence, so that any one passing on the sidewalk cannot obtain a full yiew of the inclosure. The entrances, three in number, are from Twentieth-st, and are ordinary wooden

A TALE WITH AN INCIMATE PRIEND,

A gentleman whose relations with the family of Mr. Seymour are very intimate, said last evening loss to account for the tragedy. Mr. Sey-mour, he said, was in the habit of walk-

loss to account for the tragedy. Mr. Seymour, he said, was in the habit of walking about the grounds every evening. There being no watchman on the premises, he took it upon himself to keep the place clear of trespassers. The shadows of the buildings and trees, the bushes and the long grass and weeds were specially myiting to tramps, and the conduct of these intruders was a source of great annoyance to the dwellers in the house.

On Thursday evening about 11 clock, the gentleman said, Mr. Seymour was sitting with his wife at one of the windows opening westward. The weather was very warm, and the moon being at the full, was shining brightly, although its rays were broken by the tall trees. Mr. Seymour said to his wife, "Look there, do you see that? There is a woman in a white dress. There is something wrong and I am going out to warn off intruders." He immediately left the house. When he did not return, Mrs. Seymour thought that it being a very warm night, he was strolling around over the place. She soon afterward went to bed. Long after midnight she awoke, and finding that her husband had not yet returned she became alarmed and called her brother, the Bishop. The two walked over the grounds for a long time, occasionally calling Mr. Seymour's name loudly. At last, by the aid of the moonlight, they discovered him lying upon his back. The wife advancing hurriedly toward him exclaimed, "Here he is; he has fallen asleep." The Bishop leaned over and placed his hand upon his head to waken him. Touching him he found that he was coid, and, upon closer inspection, made

his head to waken him. Touching him he found that he was cold, and, upon closer inspection, made the discovery that he was dead. The police, upon their arrival, insisted, this friend The police, upon their arriving the dead body to the station house in Twentieth-st., between Seventh and Eighth-aves. It was borne through the streets on a streicher, and the Bishop and the wife of the dead man were compelled to accompany the remains. Mrs. Seymour was so overcome that she soon found herself unable to walk and was finally taken up and carried. Reaching the station house entrance she carried. "Must I go in there?" and this friend said that the reply of the officer that she must was spoken in a very discourteous and disrespect-ful tone. It is denied, however, at the ful tone. It is denied, however, at police station that either Mrs. Seymour the Bishop was actually arrested. The Coroner, receiving notice, permitted the return of the h

the body was subsequently removed.

This friend of the family said that he and other This friend of the family said that he and others were not inclined to believe that Mr. Seymour's death was premeditated. He was a man absolutely without an enemy unless it was among the tramps who frequented the grounds, one of whom his vigilance might at some time have offended. The downward course of the ball, however, does not, it is claimed, indicate that the weapon whence it proceeded was pointed directly at the body of Mr. Seymour, or at close range as if fired with murderous intent. The theory that he was shot through accident by some one firing at cats from a rieighboring house is believed by some of the friends. Cats do infest the seminary grounds to a degree that renders them a huisance to everyone in the vicinty. It is stated that there have been frequent shots fired at cats upon the premises; a dangerous practice, which had been objected to before this occurrence. The idea of suicide is not entertained by any of Mr. Seymour's friends, particularly in the currence. The idea of suicide is not entertained by any of Mr. Seymour's friends, particularly in the light of the fact that no pistol has as yet been found, and Mr. Seymour was never known to pos-

STABBED TO THE HEART. THOMAS O'CONNELL KILLED BY PATRICK NICHOLS

AT NYACE-A BRIEF QUARREL AND A VIOLENT

The little village of Nyack was late on Thursday night the scene of a fatal quarrel. The village iles

city in 1836, and entered into partnership with his the western shore of the Bay of Tappan New-York own Summer residences within the limits of the town. High up on the slope the house of McAdam occupies a pretty house nearer the shore Mountain on the north to the Palisades on the

A few minutes before midnight on Thursday Patrick Nichols, known familiarly as "Paddy the Lug," fataliy stabbed Thomas O'Connell, a builder, who has lived at Nyack for many years. The men met during the evening several times. O'Connell, who was an enterprising mechanic, had employed Nichols, who was a hod-carrier, but early in the Spring had discharged from his employment. From that time Francis Montgomery, of Yorkville, another Mrs. Nichols is believed to have cherished enmity against his former employer. About 11 p. m. Thursday, Nichols, with two or three companions. was standing in front of the saloon at Franklin and Bird-sts., when O'Connell passed the group. A few words were exchanged between the men. "Am I not as good a mechanic as you laying his hand on O'Connell's shoulder. fired in celebration of the National holiday. In Nichols refused to loose his hold until O'Council struck him with his fist on the mouth. "I'll cut his heart out; give me my kuife," Nichols is said ordered off by Mr. Seymour, and argue that one of to have cried. The scene of the encounter was near the house where Nichols has hved for leaving the grounds turned and fired at Mr. Seymour. | nearly a year. Nichols is said to have gone to this house, from which he returned shortly afterward. The men again met, this time between the street corner and Nichols's residence. It is not known whether any further words passed between them. Just around the corner the same group was standing. On the opposite side of Bird-st. Charles Kinsla was sitting on the piazza of his house. Nichols struck O'Connell one violent blow with a sharp instrument, the blow piercing O'Connell's heart. The wounded man turned and staggered a few steps toward Franklin-st. At the corner he fell, and without uttering a word died. The scene of the murder is in the very heart of the village. A large crowd gathered quickly. Medical aid was summoned, but the wounded man did not survive the blow until aid could reach him. The body of the murdered man was taken into the saloon of Charles Kihm, in front of which the men

Great indignation was excited by the news of the murder. Threats of lynch law were made freely and openly. Nichols was arrested at his home immediately after the commission of the crime, and within thirty minutes, it is said, was on his way to the county jail he is confined. Nichols is represented as a slight

he is confined. Nichols is represented as a slight man about five feet nine inches high, with florid complexion, and light hair. He is an Irishman, and about twenty-eight years old. He has lived at Nyack about eight years. He is said to have been a steady workman, but disposed to drink. When under the influence of liquor he is abusive and violent, "He is impudent when soler," and Squire Mecker, "but when drunk he is the devil himself."

Edmund H. Hopson, of Piermout, a coroner for the county, impanelled a jury yesterday. The inry viewed the body, of which an autopsy had been made by Dr. W.G. Stephenson, and then listened to the evidence of several witnesses who had been near the scene of the murder. On the verdict of the jury, Nichols, who had been arrested at once by the constable, was committed formally to await the action of the Grand Jury. Among the witnesses was the wife of Nichols, who dented that her husband had returned to the house for a knife.

The murdered man was thirty-four years old. He

denied that her husband had returned to the house for a knife.

The murdered man was thirty-four years old. He also was Irish, but had lived at Nyack for many years. He is said to have been prudent and indus-trious and to have accumulated a considerable property. His death occurred near property he had built and then owned, and only a few doors from his own house. He had a wife but no children. O'Con-nell was a member of the Catholic Union of the village. The plenic which had been planned by the Union for the Fourth of July was deferred on account of his death.

of age, and although born in Ireland was ardently American in his opinions and feelings. He lived with his wife in a frame house on Montgomery-ave., Tompkinsville. About 1 a. m. yesterday he was seated on his stoop with his wife and Katin Murray, who lives in the same house. Hearing the firing of guns in honor of the Fourth of July, just ushered in, Sisk ran into the house, obtained his revolver, and fired several in the air. Rawlinson, who is an Englishman, and who lives on the opposite side of the avenue, had just reached home after performing duties as a private watchman. He heard the reports of Sisk's revolver, and was greatly disturbed by the noise. Arising, he crossed the street and said: "It is'nt right to keep people awake at this time of the night by firing revolvers. Why don't you do your firing to-morrow?" Sisk replied: "You won't stop me from firing. If you don't like it you can go back to England, where under your Queen you won't be troubled by any Fourth of July noise." Sisk then abruptly left the party and walking to the next corner there told some loungers that an Englishman had attempted to prevent his celebrating the Fourth of July. Meanwhile Rawlinson was talking with Murray about the firing. Sisk soon returned and went into his house. Coming out again in a moment he again started for the corner, Rawlinson followed him. Both men stopped in their walk about twenty feet away from the house. What they said no one now knows except Rawlinson. Suddenly the occupants of the stoop saw the flash of a pistol, heard its report and saw Sisk fall to the ground. Constable Russell, who was at the corner, rushed up to Rawlinson, who said, "I shot him in self-defence." A crowd of excited men instantly surrounded the prisoner and assaulted him, on account of Sisk's statement of the origin of the quarrel, but he was successfully defended by the constable. Sisk was found lying upon his back, with his revolver beneath him on the ground. A bullet had penetrated his forehead and had evi-

dently reached his brain, as he was unconscious and died two hours afterward.

RAWLINSON'S STATEMENT. Rawlinson was locked up in the New-Brighton jail. During the day he made the following statement in substance to Justice Magee: "I came home early and went to bed. The noise of the firenrms woke me up, and I dressed myself and came to the door. I remonstrated with Sisk and told him he was disturbing me and keeping me awake I asked him to postpone the firing until next day, He called me bad names, and said I was an Englishman and did not understand anything about the Fourth, and that if I went back to England I would not be bothered with such noises. He then went away, and I commenced to talk to Mr. Katin Murray, who lives in the house with Sisk. Sisk returned and recommenced his abuse, telling me I could hot appreciate the Fourth of July and, otherwise usuiting me. I saw Sisk pull something. could not appreciate the Fourth of July and, other-wise insulting me. I saw Sisk pull something, which I believe to be a pistol, out of his pocket and put his hand behind his back. I said: "You would not hit me trencherously." He still kept one hand behind his back, and with the other he struck me a blow on the right side of the jaw, mak-ing a movement with the other one as if he wera going to shoot. I believed my life to be in danger, and I drew my pistol and shot him. I did it in selfgoing to shoot. I believe the shoot bim. I did it in self and I drew my pistol and shot bim. I did it in self Mrs. Sisk and Mr. Murray declared that Siak did not strike Rawlinson, and that they had no sus-picion the men were quarrelling. An inquest will be held to-day. BERNHARDT'S ADMIRERS.

UNABATED ENTHUSIASM MANIFESTED. MLLE, BERNHARDT IN REQUEST FOR PRIVATE DRA-MATIC ENTERTAINMENTS-SHE DISAPPOINTS A LARGE ASSEMBLAGE AT THE GAIETY-REIGNING BEAUTIES INVITED TO MEET MER-A MILD RE-BUKE TO THE PRINCE OF WALES-HOW PARIS EXCEL LONDON TREATRES.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, June 23,-There are no signs of abateent in the Bernhardt enthusiasm, of which I have written so much during the past fortnight. It is, I should say, rather on the increase. In deference to the demands of her admirers, Mile. Bernhardt has abandoned her proposed trip to Paris. She is stay. No private dramatic entertainment is reckoned complete without her. The guests invited to a dramatic entertainment at a fashionable house in Park Lane last week thought themselves ill-used because the programme provided for them did not include this one particular star. Mile. Samary, whose laugh is bright enough to dispel almost any cloud, and M. Coquelin, the first of living comedians in his kind, were there, but the exacting Briton would not be appeased. He will have Mile. Bernhardt or nothing. She was to have appeared at the Gaiety on Saturday afternoon in "L'Etrangère." A little before the hour her illustrious Highness sent word that she could not come. She was 'indisposed"-a statement of which it would be impossible to dispute the literal truth, A few people were told the awful news as they entered the theatre. The great majority took their seats in the confident expectation of seeing the piece advertised. No more crowded or more fashionable audience has been seen since the memorable first night-the Duchess of Edinburgh and Prince Leopold among them. Two o'clock came and went, and still the curtain did not go up. At a quarter past two, M. Coqueiin came forward to say that in the absence of Mile, Bernhardt it was impossible to perform the play. A little later, M. Delannay announced that "Tartuffe" would be given for the benefit of such as chose to witness it, but that those who preferred might retain their seats for the following Wednesday, when L'Etrangère would certainly be played, Now "Tartuffe" is a masterpiece and has already been proved popular here as well as in Paris, but so keen were people to see Mile. Bernhardt, and Mile. Bernhardt only, that four-fifths of the audience quitted the theatre at once. The scene which followed in the vestibule was one of rare confusion. It came near to being a riot. English audiences do not like being trifled with. A great proportion of those present had paid very large prices indeed for their seats. . have heard of \$25 being given for a single stall and \$100 for a box-all on Mile. Bernhardt's account. The disappointment was all the greater, because at this season of the year it is not always easy to dispose of one's afternoons at the caprice of a popular and petted actress. Minor vexations followed. It was for some time uncertain what vouchers for admission on next Wednesday could be secured. When that matter was arranged, there remained the difficulty of getting away. It rained, and carriages had not been ordered till five; cabs were scarce, and the prospect of long delay in a crammed entrance hall improved nobody's temper. I don't know what might have happened bad the throng then become aware of the fact that Mile. Bernhardt's Tilness was not serious enough to prevent her from appearing in the even pected that it was some private attraction which had induced her to break her engagement with the

What the private attraction may have been does not much matter. But the extent to which this artist has allowed herself to be absorbed by the claims of her admirers has already become a topic of criticism in the public press, in a tone not far removed from anger, mingled with the bitterness of irony. Names are published. Mile, Bernhardt, we are told, was at such a house on the evening previshall not follow the example thus set, but I may contribute what Mile, Samary, in her charming performance of Autoinette in M. Pailleron's new comedy 'L'Etineelle," calls corroborating testimony. Cards of invitation are in existence of this kind: "Mr. To meet Mile. Sarah Bernhardt." if you were asked to meet a royal personage. Or what do you say to a select tea-party to which half a dozen of the reigning beauties are invited to meet Mile. Bernhardt, in order that Mile. Bernhardt may not be able again to complain that she had seen no pretty women in England † It is superfluous to add that the reigning beauties went. They are used to being on exhibition, and are supposed to like it, and when English society, or a powerful and brilliant section of it, has made up its mind to accept Mile. Bernbardt, and to ignore the facts of her position in Paris, there is nothing more to be said. Nor do I know that Paris will be much more astonished in this case than in that of the famous-too famous American, who is received nowhere in Paris and almost everywhere in London. A throng of courtiers assembles daily in Mile. Bernhardt's drawing room, Chester Square, just as a throng of courtiers has assembled daily for years past in the same lady's studio in her wonderful house in the Avenue de Villiers, in Paris, The difference is that the ceremonies of adoration in Paris are conducted exclusively by men-by a very distinguished company of men, certainly-whereas in London ladies of high position, and character without a stain, join in the tributes paid to this goddess of a world which is not

A stupid version has been published of an interview between Mile. Bernhardt and the Prince of Wales at the Gaiety Theatre. The Prince went behind the scenes to offer his homage o the actress, and in addressing her forgot to take off his hat. In the Theatre Français he certainly would not have forgotten it, any more than in any other private saloon, but the code of manners at the Gaiety has heretofore been less exactly defined. Mile, Bernhardt is reported to have reminded him of this omission with the remark: "Mouseigneur, on n'ôte pas sa couronne, mais on ôte son chapean;" an observation which has neither wit nor anything else to recommend it. What really happened was that Mile. Bernhardt returned the Prince's greeting with marked coldness, upon which the Prince said, "Madame, you don't seem to remember me." She replied: "Monseigneur, I never saw you before with your hat on." Which is much neater than the

The contrast between the internal arrangements of the Gaiety Theatre and the Théâtre Français proves a painful one to the artists of the French company, male and female alike. Mr. Hollingshead has done his best, no doubt, for the accommodation of his guests, but no amount of good-will can hide the differences that exist. There is no room in the English house for the scale of luxury and comfort to which the French actors are accustomed, The dressing-rooms of the Gaiety are few in number, small, and meagrely appointed. The tone of mortification in which one the ladies of the company referred o this was quite distressing to hear. Two and even three of them had been obliged to occupy the same apartment. On the stage, matters are no better. The scenery and farmiture are quite unlike those of the Français, and sadly inferior. M. Perrin's taste and care are well-known. In a scene, for instance, of Louis XIVth's time, he will not allow the smallest deviation from rigid historical accuracy in every detail; down to the ornaments on the mantlepiece, or the frames of the pictures. If the thing needed cannot be bought, it is made, and made in exact unitation of the original. In a modern piece, furniture is designed and constructed with reference to the necessities of that particular piece, and for the convenience of the

actors in particular situations. And so in a hundred other things.

provide even ordinary requisites. "When the 'Misanthrope' was played the other day," said M. Perrin, the administrator of the Français, "I saw Alceste and Célimène seat themselves in modern armchairs. The sensation was so disagreeable that I could not endure it, and left the theatre." "In one act," said one of the artists to me, "I have to fall at a certain mement in a certain position, carefully studied, upon a tabouret. At rehearsal I asked for a tabouret. There was none in the theatre. I asked that one might be sent for. They sent; but the thing wanted was not known, and could not be provided. In despair, I set out myself. I searched the shops of Wardour-st., and at last found one. I believe it to be the only tabouret an exit to the right, I find no door to the right, and must get out as best I can to the left. It is a thing to be thankful for when we have finished a scene without some appalling flasco." Something very like a catastrophe did actually occur to Mile. Croizette in the last scene of "Le Sphinx" last week. When she takes the poison, and her agony commences, she throws herself back into a fautenil. The fautenil provided was too small; she struck against one arm of it, and was hurled violently to the floor, narrowiy missing a sharp blow on the temple. Mile. Bernhardt was just in time to save her, but for a moment it was thought that Mile. Croizette must have been seri-

proper reception-rooms, or from whatever reason, the members of the Comédie Française have been forbidden to recieve visitors at the Galety Theatre. The prohibition seems to them almost an insult, and the conditions of life imposed on them are gloomily unlike their home customs. The artists' foyer at the Theatre Francais is one of the most beautiful salons in all Paris. There is a splendid library. The rooms are hung with admirable pictures. It is one of the social centres of Paris, where you may pay a visit to any artist of the company whom you have the pleasure of knowing, and where you will be received with a delicate courtesy, with a distinction and perfection of good manners not invariably to be found in more fashionable resorts. Manners, to be sure, are a study, and form part of the professional accomplishment of the actor and the actress, and society may take lessons from them, or from some of them, in deportment as well as in diction. In the latter, the superior authority of the Comédie Française is cheerfully acknowledged by the most cultivated people of Paris. They might often acknowledge a similar authority in the more delicate matters which pertain to good breeding. The influence of such surroundings as exist in the Théatre Français upon the artists themselves is manifest. When they appear in a brilliant scene upon the stage, they merely step out of one elegant drawing-room into another. "At the Comédie Française," remarked one lady, "we are chez nous, I entered it at fourteen, I have never quitted it, 1 am more at home there than anywhere in the world," I ventured to ask her if the Gaiety compared so unfavorably with the lesser theatres in Paris, "I cannot tell you," was the answer. "I never entered one of them, either before or behind

I add the very latest anecdote I have heard of Mile, Sarah Bernhardt, Somebody said to her by way of compliment that all the English papers were all the time talking of her. Answered the spoiled child of the stage, "Oui, je les nourris." To which one of her critics retorts that the papers must have a spare diet. The tone has perhaps changed a little since the escapade of Saturday. Besides the censures I have noted above, letters of complaint have appeared, the writers of which demand to know whether the theatrical authorities will guarantee the public in future against the nervous attacks which proved so calamitous last week. I am afraid the authorities can do nothing of the kind. M. ferers by such accidents, but they have not much more power than other people over the decisions of Mile, Sarah Bernhardt. Not to speak of the social distraction to which she is subject, she and Mrs. - - At home Wednesday even- receives \$400 per night for her representations in shrewdly alive to pecuniary advantages, as she has a right to be in virtue of her Jewish blood. Already there is talk of her quitting the Comédie Française next Autumn, because she can make more money by acting on her own account in Paris. in the provinces, and in foreign countries, America included. I hope this is not true, and I know of no foundation for it other than mere ramor. In the matter of private performances she has had her own way, as it was predicted she would. A solemn decree of the administration has been tacitly cancelled in her favor, and not only Mile, Bernhardt, but Mile. Samary and M. Coquelin are nightly reaping the benefit of her wilfulness. They all accept private engagements, and all act at the same house on the same evening, which they were expressly forbidden to do, on the ground that it would be a violation of the contract between the company and their English manager. G. W. s.

> A LARGE FIRE AT AMHERST. AMHERST, Mass., July 4.—The largest fire

ver known in Amberst broke out at 1:20 this morning ever known in Amberst broke out at 1:20 this morning in the rear of Cutier's Block on Pleasant-st, and spread rapidity, burning the Amberst House, the Amberst Savings Bank, the Post Office, O. G. Cronch's grocery store williams's tailor shop, Stebbins's livery stable, the Library, Rawson's Jewelry store, Nelson's book store, Kendrick's market rooms, the halls of the Psi Upsidou and the Alpha Delta Phi Iraternines and Starbuck's Jewery store. Much of the portable stock was saved, but it was impossible to save the buildings because of a lack of water. The fire is supposed to have been of an incendiary origin.

TAUNTON, Mass., July 4.-There was a thunder-atorm last evening, accompanied by severe lightering, which struck the Whittenton Mills and set fire to the spinning room. The loss by fire and water was from \$8,000 to \$10,000. The property was insured. The lightning struck in several other places, but no damage was done.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

A CORONER FOR RICHMOND COUNTY. ALBANY, N.Y., July 4.—The Governor has a soluted J. J. Van Rensselaer Coroner of Richmond County. A PEDESTRIAN SUDDENLY DISABLED. CHATTANOGA, Tenn., July 4.—John Kleeson, of the contestants in a walking-match, fell on the track from stroke to July.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenh., July 4.—The Chickasaw Guards, of Memphs, beat the Binf City Greys in a competitive drill here to-day.

tive drill here to-day.

SUICIDE OF A MURDERER.

HALIFAN, N. S., July 4.—Dr. De Wolf, who shot his wife at Wolfville a few days ago, committed suicide to-might in Kentrille Jail.

A PAIR OF INCENDIARIES SHOT.

SACEVILLE, N. B., July 4.—Last night four young men set are to the house of Joseph Sears. Mr. Sears detected them in the act and shot two of them.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN CANADA.

(TATINEAU MILLS, Out., July 4.—A blast prematurely exploded in Gow's phosphate mine last evening killing one man and probably fatally injuring another.

AN EIGHT-HOUR MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—A public demonstration in favor of eight hours as a day's work was made to-day in Sacuger Park. The chief feature was a speech by Hendrick B. Wright.

A SHOOTING AFFRAY UP THE RIVER.

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A SHOOTING AFFRAY UP THE RIVER.
POUGHKERFSIE, N. Y., July 4.—Two men named
Noho and Murphy sot into a drunken row at Verplanck's
Point, Peckshil, tast night, when Noho shot Murphy in the
eye. Murphy will die.

A MAN RUTCHERED IN THE STREET.
CINCINNATI, July 4.—At 4 a. m. to-day William
Bergeson, a drayman, and one Toecers, a butcher, became involvest in a quarrel in the street, in the course of which the
batcher cut Burgeon's throat from ear to car with a cleaver.

A LUNATIC KILLED BY A TRAIN.

atcher cut Burgeon's threat from ear to car what a conA LUNATIC KILLED BY A TRAIN,
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 4.—Herman Hasenleaver, a lanatic, age twenty-tine, escaped from his attendtot to cay, and attempted to run in front of a moving Leituboth legs were severed from the body, and he died any of

THE CINCINNATI OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—The annual receiting of
the State Society of the Chainnati was bed this securing at
the Airline Hole. The treasurer reported the Washington
Monument Fur d as how \$15,0,00. A number of models note
to received for the "design, which will be selected in the

CELEBRATING THE FOURTH.

But at the Gaiety it has not seemed possible to

GENERAL OBSERVANCE OF THE DAY. QUIET DAY IN THE CITY-MEETINGS OF THE CIN-CINNATI AND THE VETERANS OF 1812-CROWDS ON THE SEASHORE-HOLIDAY CRIMES AND AC

Independence Day was marked by unusual quiet

in this city, though the illegal use of fire-crackers and pistols resulted in some loss of life and property. The warm weather drove masses to the sea shore, and Coney Island, Rockaway and other resorts were crowded. In Philadelphia there were no parades, but a great many people went to the Exhibition, and George W. Childs gave a dinner to 700 newsboys. In many Southern cities the holiday was more patriotically kept than at any time since the war. At Woodin London." "The scenery perplexes us not less," added this lady. "I have to make ernor Andrews, Senator Platt, Congressman Wait A. S. Hatch, Stanley Matthews, and others. In London there was a banquet, at which Curtis Guild, of Boston, presided. In Constantinople, there was a grand dinner and other festivities.

> OBSERVANCES IN THIS CITY. AN UNUSUALLY QUIET DAY-THE LAW AGAINST

FIREARMS AND FIRECRACKERS WELL SUSTAINED. Independence Day, as is usual when patriotism most delights to proclaim itself, was honored by a universal observance and public rejoicing in this city. There were few clouds to obscure the sun's rays, but there was a gentle breeze blowing which tempered the air, so that the heat was not very oppressive. In clear spaces like Central Park the trees bent before the breeze, and the crowds strolling beneath them enjoyed keenly the cool air and watched with delight the fluttering leaves. From the mast-heads of ships in the harbor the National ensign and the flags of all Nations streamed play of color a very brilliant one. The display of flags lie offices—the Post Office, City Hall, Custom House and Sub-Treasury—were naturally decobut so likewise were the great hotels and business houses, and hundreds of private dwellings. Broadway was an avenue of flags from the Battery to Fifty-ninth-st. It was noticeable in the districts of the city inhabited by the poor that there were scores of tiny flags hanging from tenement-house win-

The noisy mode of celebrating the day was evidently in its decadence. Noise there was, and an over-annudance of it for sensitive ears; but in amount by no means so great a dians been endured in previous years within the meanny of a twelve-year-old child. During the war every boy of about ten years of age earried a pistol on the Fourth of July, and smilingly stunned with its report the ears of older people throughout the day. The Fourth of July, 1876, was the culmination of this method of honoring the day. Since then, year after year, the celebration has grown quater. Residents of the city noticed during the month of June this year that there was not that abundantsale off lifeerackers and torpedoes that had charactized the month in former years. Instead it was not till the present week that there was any apparon; sale of these articles, and then in consequence of the forbidding attitude of the city anthorities the sales were rather surreptitious, and therefore small in summan Sabstitutes for the noiser threworks had been provided. Instead of pistols, mock postois with mercity an apparatus to explode percussion caps were provided; and instead of the loud "bomb torpedo," a pummet of from so arranged that it would explode paper caps. There was a good deal of clandestine celebration of the Fourth in the old-time manner, in consequence of the determination of the police to suppress it. Fire crackers of a lirrer size were exploided when patrolinen were far distant, and likewise pistols were produced from their holing places by young men and fired. But as a whole the celebration was not made very niceous by the explosion of suppowder. In the orownstone district the streets had much the appearance they present on Sunday, and it was only in the densely inhabited river districts that the stroller was reminded forethy at times of the formerly universal character of the day.

from the city to the country on the previous even had all the boats and rail way car's departing on Thursday night were crowded with this class of passengers. Their absence, with that of the thousands away on excursions, used on better with the class and passengers. Their absence of some of the streets. Concer Isand, Rockaway and Long Branch did their part also toward depleting the population of the city apparently enjoyed the day, however, even if they did not make as much holse as formerly. Nearly every child had at least one pack of freerackets, which it contrived to explode, despite the police, during the day. These with torpedoes made the day far from one of melancholy remembrance of past freedom on their part. To the parents the degenerate day was one of keen enjoyment.

William Van Arsdale, a feeble oid man in the employment of the Government, anded by some friends, horsted the Stars and Stripes on the Battery flag-staff at sunrise vesterday. He is a sou of the pathods and roles with the city was evacuated by the British and pathed down the English flag and holsted the Shars and Stripes there whom the city was evacuated by the British at the close of the Revolution The oid gentleman takes great pride in Reeping up als father's memory in this way, on holdays and other occasions.

While the general salute was being fired from the forts and men-of war in the harbor, at neon, the members of the Society of the Chehmani were gathering eathering.

other occasions.

While the general salute was being fired from the forts and men-of-war in the harbor, at noon, the members of the Society of the Cheinmari were gathering at Deimonteo's for their annual meeting and Fourth of July celebration. Herefofore the meetings of these descendants of the officers of the Revolution have been secret. The new rule inviting members of the societies of other States to participate in the celebration of the New-York Society, weat into effect yesterday, and several members from other States were present. The president, the Hou. Hamilton Fish, who after another year's service at the head of the society, with have completed a presidency of a quarter of a century, called the members to order, remained through the meeting and sat down to dimer, but was soliged to take an afternoon train for his Summer residence at Garrison's, opposite West Point. Among those present were Alexander J. Clinton, John Cocatane, William H. Crosby, Theodosius A. Fowler, Alexander Hamilton, Alexander Hamilton, Alexander Hamilton, Alexander Hamilton, Mexander Hamilton, Alexander Hamilton, Alexander Hamilton, Alexander Hamilton, Alexander Hamilton, Alexander Hamilton, Alexander J. Clinton, John Cocatane, William H. Leggett, John Cropner, Joan W. Greaton, Charles S. McKnight, William S. Popham, John Schulyer, Edward W. Tapp, William S. Popham, John Schulyer, Tans Whiett, David Olyphant, Nathan F. Ries, William Ogden Gres, John F. Gray, M. D., D., George W. Morreil, Charles H, Ward, and F. Presort Bullock, and Commodore Nicholsen, of the Massachtsetts Society, The society received an new members. Howard Tillotson, John Beckman Westbrook, John P. Cooper and Matthew Carkson, General William F. Sherman was elected an 50 orary member. Nother was taken by the reading of a memorial of the death of the vice president-general of the society, James Samundas, of Charleston, South Carolina. He died April 26. A communication was reat calling for contributions to aid in the purchase and preservation of Washington's head-qu

Charleston, South Carolina. He died April 26. A communication was read calling for contributions to aid in the purchase and preservation of Washington's head-quarters at Valley Forge.

Hamitton Fish made a graceful speech accepting his reflection for the twenty-fifth time to the office of president. At the dinner, which carried mirridiness near to the close of the afterhoon, speeches were made by Mr. Cochrane, who presided after Hamitton Fish departed, and by nearly all those present. In his speech Mr. Cochrane, in comparing two sections of the Revolution, said the Cinctonati was a society to perpetuate the virtues of their amoestors, while Tammany was a society for the propagation of political heresics. The following is a list of the officers elected for the ensuing year:

rear:

President—The Hon Hamiton Fish.

Vice President—William S. Popham.

Secretary—John Samyler.

Treasurer—Alexander Hamiton.

Assainst Treasurer—William H. Crosby.

Campian—The Rev. Mancius S. Hutton.

Prysician—John F. Gray, M. D.

Pierre Van Cortlandt, John Cochrane, Chrystle, Marinus Willett, Charles S. McKnight, Edward W. Tapp, Herman Wendell, M. D.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

Walliam H. Leggett, Herman Wentell, M. D.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

The Hon. Hamilton Fish. Alexander Hamilton,
The Rev. Manchus S. Hutton, John Cochrane.

Central Park was not as crowded yesterday as usual on public holidays. There were many families that spend the day in the park, taking food with them, but there was not the customary multitude. The air was delightfully wholesome in contrast with that in the closely built-up portions of the city. In the afternoon Dodworth's band gave a concert on the Mail. The enter-tainment brought to the park more people than had visited it before during the day. The music was listened to with close attention and was much applanded, Afterward the several parts of the andience dispersed over the park, enjoying the sight of the blooming flowers and find folliage of the trees.

The numerous German societies and clubs passed the day in their own usual way, by a variety of entertains ments, social festivities and pastimes. Thus, under the anapices of the Mayeace Carnivai Verein, bail a dozen other organizations engaged in a festival at Harmon's Fark, on One-nundred-and-thirty-third-st., Eastern Boulevard. The societies engaged in this festival were the New-York Turn Vorein, the Mozart Verein and several singing societies. In the evening there was a display of freworks. The Social Liedertafel, a toriving choral organization, gave a picuic and Summer-night's festival as Sulzer's Hariem River Park on Second-ave, between One-hundred-and-twenty-dillin and One-hundred-sud-twenty-seventh-its, in which the following societies participated: Raden Memnercher. Franz Abt Schueler, Fidelia, Fidel Rarmonie, Thalla, Harnzer's Leiderkranz, Roo Binm Verein, and the Veteran Vocal Association. In the evening there was also a display of freworks. The 5th Regiment Drum Corps engages in a picule and Summer-night's festival as thamilton Park, Turd-ave, and Sixty-niosistival at Hamilton Park, Turd-ave, and Sixty-niosistival at Hamilton Park, Turd-ave, and Sixty-niosistival at Hamilton Park, T